

AZTLAN ARCHAEOLOGY, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

1026 North Columbus Blvd. (520) 620-1480 Tucson, Arizona 85711 FAX (520) 620-1432

Results of a Records Review and Assessment of the Downtown Motor Hotel at 383 South Stone Avenue in Tucson, Arizona

Prepared by:

Laurie V. Slawson, Ph.D., RPA Principal Investigator

Submitted to:

Mark Shoemacher Bethel Development, Inc. 6021 East Paseo Santa Teresa Tucson, Arizona 85750

Technical Report No. 2014-24

November 17, 2014 (revised 12/30/14)

Abstract

Agency:

City of Tucson

Project Title:

Results of a Records Review and Assessment of the Downtown Motor Hotel at 383 South Stone Avenue in Tucson, Arizona (report dated 11/17/14; revised 12/30/14)

Project Description:

A records search and assessment was made of the historic Downtown Motor Hotel. The purpose of the Class I overview and assessment was to locate and describe any cultural resources near the property and to do a walk-around of the property, which is a standing, unoccupied building.

Location:

NE¼SE¼NW¼ of Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 13 East; Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian, U.S.G.S. Tucson, Arizona 7.5 Minute quadrangle map; Pima County, Arizona.

Number of Acres Surveyed:

1 acre

Number of Sites:

None

Number of National Register-Eligible Sites:

None

Number of National Register-Ineligible Sites:

None

Summary:

Two hundred and eight survey and monitoring projects have been conducted within a mile of the project area, which has been surveyed previously. Fifty-nine sites, 38 National Register-listed properties, and more than 1,000 other historic properties have been recorded within that same distance. The project area is bounded by two National Register-listed properties (AZ BB:13:76 and 626). However, if the street façade of the Downtown Motor Hotel is partially retained, little to no visual impact should occur to AZ BB:13:76 and AZ BB:13:626.

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY: Disclosure of the locations of historic properties to the public may be in violation of both federal and state laws.

Applicable United States laws include, but may not be limited to, Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470w-3) and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (16 U.S.C.§470hh). In Arizona, applicable state laws include, but may not be limited to, Arizona Revised Statute Title 39, Section 125.

Results of a Records Review and Assessment of the Downtown Motor Hotel at 383 South Stone Avenue in Tucson, Arizona

A records search and assessment was made of the Downtown Motor Hotel, which is an historic property located in downtown Tucson, Arizona. The purpose of the Class I overview and assessment was to locate and describe any cultural resources near the property and to do a walk-around of the property, which is a standing, unoccupied building. The research was conducted by Laurie V. Slawson (principal investigator) and Laural Myers (Laboratory Director) November 12-17, 2014.

Project Area Location

The Downtown Motor Hotel is located at 383 South Stone Avenue in Tucson (Pima County), Arizona. This location is in the NE¼SE¼NW¼ of Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 13 East; ; the township and range are located with respect to the Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian, on the U.S.G.S. Tucson, Arizona (1996) 7.5 Minute quadrangle map. The project area location is shown in Figure 1.

Environmental Setting

The project area is situated within the Basin and Range physiographic province and the native vegetation in the project area is characteristic of the Arizona Upland Subdivision of the Desertscrub Formation (Brown and Lowe 1994). Buildings and structures in the vicinity of the project area are both historic (i.e. more than 50 years old) and recent in age. Views of the property are shown in Figures 2 and 3.

Cultural History

Prehistoric human occupation in the Tucson Basin spans almost 12 millennia and three major cultural periods, consisting of Paleoindian, Archaic, and Hohokam. The dating of the temporal subdivisions within these periods, which are defined by their associated cultural attributes, is of long-standing concern to archaeologists working in the basin. Refinements to the prehistoric chronology of the Tucson Basin continue to be proposed in the archaeological literature as prior research is reexamined and additional cultural attribute data and chronometric dates are obtained through ongoing research. A currently accepted prehistoric chronology for the Tucson Basin is shown in Table 1.

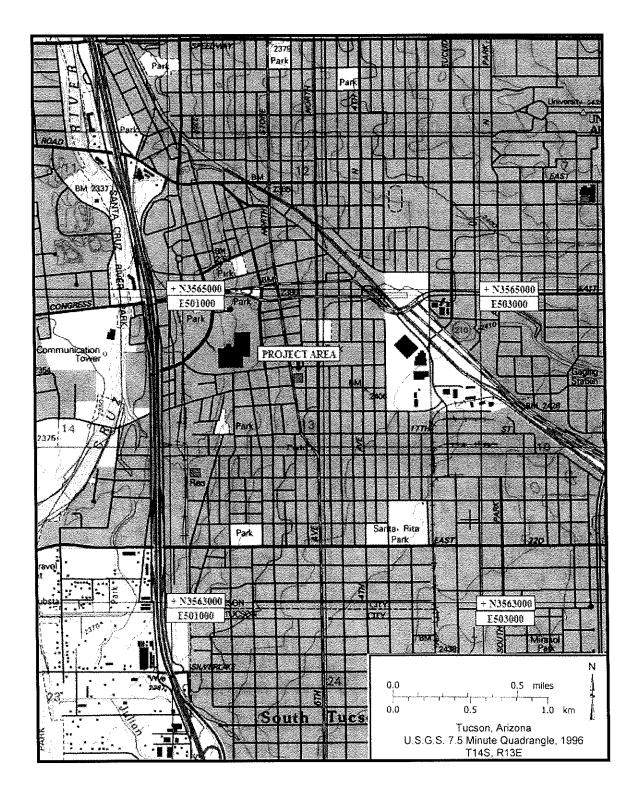


Figure 1. Location of the project area (U.S.G.S. Tucson, Arizona 7.5 Minute quadrangle map, T14S, R13E; scale = 1:24,000). UTM coordinates are recorded in North American Datum (NAD) 83.



a



b

Figure 2. Views of the Downtown Motor Hotel: a, view to the north; b, view to the east.



Figure 3. Views of the Downtown Motor Hotel: a, view to the southeast; b, view to the west.

Table 1
TUCSON BASIN PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY

Periods	Phases	Date Ranges
Hohokam Classic	Tucson Tanque Verde	A.D. 1300-1450 A.D. 1150-1300
Hohokam Sedentary	Late Rincon Middle Rincon Early Rincon	A.D. 1100-1150 A.D. 1000-1100 A.D. 950-1000
Hohokam Colonial	Rillito Cañada del Oro	A.D. 850-950 A.D. 750-850
Hohokam Pioneer	Snaketown	A.D. 700-750
Early Ceramic	Tortolita Late Agua Caliente Early Agua Caliente	A.D. 500-650/700 A.D. 350-500 A.D. 50-350
Early Agricultural	Late Cienega Early Cienega San Pedro Unnamed	400 B.CA.D. 50 800-400 B.C. 1200-800 B.C. 2100-1200 B.C.
Archaic	Chiricahua Occupation gap? Sulphur Springs-Ventana	3500-2100 B.C. 6500-3500 B.C. 7500-6500 B.C.
Paleoindian		11,500?-7500 в.

Human occupation of the area began with a long and relatively stable lifeway that was based on the hunting and gathering of native animal and plant foods. This form of subsistence adaptation continued relatively unchanged for a period of many thousand years. Around A.D. 200 to 300, a new agricultural-based culture developed that was based on a farming economy and a sedentary way of life.

Paleoindian and Archaic Periods

The earliest period of culture history in southern Arizona is the Paleoindian, which has come to signify hunting and gathering cultures of late Pleistocene and early Holocene age. The Clovis tradition, an apparently distinct Paleoindian hunting-gathering culture that focused on the exploitation of now-extinct megafauna, has been recognized from approximately 11,500 to 7,500 B.C. in southern Arizona. Although Clovis culture is well documented in the San Pedro River Valley in southeastern Arizona (Faught and Freeman 1998:42; Haury et al. 1959; Haynes 1973; Hemmings 1970), elsewhere generally only isolated Clovis points have been found (Haynes 2007; Haynes and Huckell 2007; Whittlesey et al. 1994). In the Tucson Basin, Clovis points have been recovered from the Valencia Site, AZ BB:13:15 (ASM) (Doelle 1985), in Saguaro National Park East (Simpson and Wells 1984), and in the Tucson Mountains and Avra Valley (Huckell 1984). The current lack of evidence for Clovis occupation in much of southern Arizona may be misleading due to a number of factors, including geological preservation and the presence of later prehistoric occupations, which may be obscuring the evidence for earlier cultures.

The next period of culture history in southern Arizona is the Archaic, which is associated with a variety of hunting-gathering, largely preceramic, and, for the most part, nonagricultural, cultures that employed milling stone technology and were ancestral to many of the better-known agricultural societies. The Archaic period may be characterized as a time of increasing sophistication in hunting and gathering techniques through both technological development and the evolution of ever more complex subsistence-settlement systems, in conjunction with a gradually increasing dependence upon floral food resources. A transition to a partial reliance on agriculture accompanied population growth and the development of more sedentary settlement patterns.

Two broad traditions have been associated with the Archaic period in southern Arizona: the Cochise culture, first defined in the San Pedro, Sulphur Spring, and San Simon valleys of southeastern Arizona (Sayles 1983; Sayles and Antevs 1941); and the Amargosa Complex, initially identified in the Mohave Desert of California and adjacent parts of the Great Basin (Haury 1950; Hayden 1970, 1976; Rogers 1966). The Archaic period generally is estimated at about 8000 to 1200 B.C. in the Southwest, although the terminal date varies considerably from one place to another (Huckell 1996). The long temporal span of the Early and Middle Archaic periods encompasses several major economic and settlement pattern changes, much of which was based on climatic fluctuations that led to hunting-gathering strategies focused on small game and locally available plant resources. The proliferation of ground stone tools during the Early and Middle Archaic periods is indicative of a major subsistence change from a focus on big-game hunting and plant gathering with little to no processing to more extensive and intensive plant procurement and processing (Fratt 1992:19). By the Middle Archaic, artifact assemblages from southern Arizona sites are characterized by large numbers of projectile points and slab metates, and the introduction of basin metates, mortars, and pestles. Early evidence of maize also has been documented at Middle Archaic sites in the Tucson area, including Los Pozos (AZ AA:12:91 [ASM]) and Las Capas (AZ AA:12:111 [ASM]), and in downtown Tucson (Gregory 1999; Thiel and Mabry 2006; Whittlesey et al. 2007).

Investigations in the Tucson Basin (e.g., Mabry 1998) have established that the Archaic period was succeeded by an Early Agricultural period (2100 B.C. to A.D. 50), during which time

domesticated plant species, such as maize, were first cultivated in the Greater Southwest, and substantial settlement began in the Santa Cruz River floodplain (Mabry 2007a, 2007b; Thiel and Diehl 2006). In the Tucson Basin, excavations at the Milagro Site (AZ BB:10:46 [ASM]) and Las Capas determined that the San Pedro phase of the Early Agricultural period was characterized by relatively small domestic structures with small, interior bell-shaped storage pits, nonutilitarian items, utilitarian seed milling equipment, maize cultivation, and irrigation, all of which are indicative of an increased level of sedentism (Huckell et al. 1995; Huckell and Huckell 1984; Mabry 2008; Whittlesey et al. 2007). By the early and late Cienega phases, large, shallow pit structures (possibly communal houses), large, extramural bell-shaped storage pits, and large, open plazalike areas appear in the Tucson Basin. These larger structures and features suggest yet another increase in sedentism over the preceding Early and Middle Archaic periods (Huckell 1990; Mabry 1998, 2007b). Almost year-round occupation of the larger sites, including Santa Cruz Bend (AZ AA:12:746 [ASM]) and Los Pozos, is indicated by the sites' architecture, artifact assemblages, archaeobotanical remains, and clear evidence of the planned organization of space (Gregory 2001; Mabry 1998).

Succeeding the Early Agricultural period was the Early Ceramic period (A.D. 50 to 500), which precedes the beginning of the recognizably Hohokam Pioneer period around A.D. 500. The Early Ceramic period is characterized by the initial production of pottery, the formalization of architectural features, and increased reliance on agriculture and it is a transitional period between the Early Agricultural and Hohokam Pioneer periods. Architecture during the Early Ceramic period evidences a formalization of previous building techniques with the appearance of true houses-in-pits, entryways flanked by adobe pillars that supported entry posts, and formal, plastered hearths centered on the entryway (Wallace and Lindeman 2003:Table 4.1). The Early Agricultural nonrandom organization of space within a community continues during the Early Ceramic period as seen by the presence of discrete courtyard groups, plazas, and large communal houses. A number of Early Ceramic period sites have been investigated throughout the Tucson Basin, including the Lonetree Site (AZ AA:12:120 [ASM], Square Hearth Site (AZ AA:12:745 [ASM]), Stone Pipe Site (AZ BB:13:425 [ASM]), Dairy Site (AZ AA:12:285 [ASM]), Houghton Road Site (AZ B:1:393 [ASM]), and the Cortaro Site (AZ AA:12:232 [ASM]) (Ciolek-Torrello 1995; Fish et al. 1992; Hesse and Lascaux 2005; Mabry et al. 1997; Slawson et al. 1986).

Hohokam Period

The final prehistoric period of culture history in the Tucson Basin is that of the Hohokam, which can be broadly summarized in terms of the pre-Classic Pioneer, Colonial, and Sedentary periods, and the subsequent Classic period, and also is referred to as the Formative period. The Phoenix, or Salt-Gila, Basin generally is recognized as a core or central area for the Hohokam culture, and it was there that a chronology for the Hohokam first was established. Although the Hohokam chronology follows an established sequence of periods and phases, various estimates have been generated for the temporal placement of each period and phase, and it is apparent that they have differed from one place to another within the larger Hohokam region. The terms *Pioneer*, *Colonial*, *Sedentary*, and *Classic* represent broad developmental periods in the prehistory of the Hohokam.

The pre-Classic Hohokam had a more complex social organization than previous Archaic peoples, and they lived in permanent, *rancheria*-style or regularly patterned pit house village

settlements. Some settlements held a preeminent sociopolitical and economic status that was characterized by ballcourts, plazas, and large mounds, as has been documented in the Tucson Basin by research at the Marana Community in the northern basin (Fish et al. 1992). The mounds, which initially were constructed during the Pioneer period and grew in size and complexity in each succeeding period, often supported small shrines or ritual structures by the end of the pre-Classic sequence. Seasonal settlements also existed with cultivated fields along perennial streams, their floodplains, and major seasonal washes, in addition to a variety of specialized resource procurement and processing sites. The pre-Classic Hohokam maintained highly developed relationships with distant societies and cultures, primarily through means of trade networks. The trade networks also linked both neighboring and widely distributed Hohokam settlements.

Technologically sophisticated canal irrigation systems were extant throughout the Phoenix Basin along the Salt and Gila rivers, in addition to floodwater, runoff, and dry-farming techniques that were used in areas where canal irrigation was not possible. In the Tucson Basin, horticulture was practiced with water conservation, capture, and redistribution techniques that included earth-and-brush berms with rudimentary ditches or small canals, stone checkdam features, earth-and-stone piles, small terraces, and various other runoff and dry-farming techniques, which were adapted to the diverse microenvironments provided by piedmont slopes and the riparian floodplains (Slawson 1994:83).

The Classic period is widely regarded as having departed in several respects from traditions dating back through the Sedentary, Colonial, and Pioneer periods. Of particular significance is that the Classic period brought an apparent contraction in the geographic distribution of sedentary settlements, resulting in the concentration of population into large, tightly integrated, cultural communities, and a dislocation or reformulation of trading patterns. In the Tucson Basin, the latter is implied by changes in the frequency and distribution of locally produced and intrusive ceramics, particularly decorated wares (e.g., significant decrease in the amount of buff ware imported from the Salt-Gila Basin compared to pre-Classic times). Other Classic period departures from earlier patterns included the construction of residences on massive, flat-topped platform mounds, the appearance of palisaded or walled village compounds that sometimes contained multistory buildings, the construction of cerros de trincheras or terraced hillside agricultural and habitation sites, and the eventual loss of ballcourt architecture.

The Hohokam settled in the Tonto Basin early in the Colonial period, with continued occupation into the Sedentary period (Doyel 1978:91). At the beginning of the Classic period, or approximately A.D. 1150, new cultural attributes, which have been defined as Salado, appeared in the Tonto Basin and the nearby Globe/Miami area (Hohmann and Kelly 1988:30). By A.D. 1300, Salado cultural attributes were distributed throughout a wide area in the Southwest, including the Tucson Basin, Phoenix Basin, San Pedro River Valley, western New Mexico, western Texas, and Casas Grandes, Mexico (Doyel and Haury 1976:133; Hohmann and Kelly 1988:30).

The Salado were characterized by a hierarchical site-settlement system and extensive regional and local exchange within a centralized redistributional framework; their sites typically consisted of compounds and pueblo complexes that may have been contemporaneous. Distinctive polychrome ceramics and burial practices that emphasized inhumation rather than cremation also are associated with the Salado phenomenon. According to Nelson and LeBlanc (1986:6), the appearance of Salado polychromes in any particular area frequently was accompanied by changes in the local architecture, community organization, and burial practices. However, because the observation of each change is dependent on the preceding conditions in an

area, no single description can be made of these cultural changes. Consequently, Salado cultural attributes have been viewed as constituting a polythetic set that is difficult to define or describe at an interregional level (Rice 1990:27).

Around A.D. 1450, or perhaps somewhat later, the terminal Classic period marked the effective demise of complexly integrated Hohokam societies, which resulted in the abandonment of most Hohokam sites. The collapse of the Hohokam also may have effected the abandonment of the Salado pueblos at this time. However, several aspects of Hohokam culture are thought to have survived this collapse, and the remnant population may have been ancestral to various Piman-speakers of the protohistoric-early historic era. Reasons for the end of the Classic period are not fully understood, and the succeeding prehistoric, protohistoric, and early historic occupations remain only partially defined. A variety of sources, from Spanish documents to recent historical, ethnographical, and archaeological studies, portray a late Classic/early post-Classic situation of ethnic and linguistic diversity that later gave way to dominance by the Sobaipuri—a generic term applied by the early Spaniards to Piman-speakers of the Santa Cruz and San Pedro river valleys (Masse 1981:38).

Protohistoric Period

Whether or not a cultural hiatus existed between the late Classic period and the post-Classic or Protohistoric period has yet to be definitively determined. Furthermore, questions have been raised regarding the cultural attributes that have been used to define the Protohistoric period, its time span, the possibility of a demonstrable continuum between prehistoric and protohistoric populations (i.e., Hohokam and Pima or Tohono O'odham), and whether a Protohistoric period even occurred in southern Arizona. Much of the Protohistoric research in southern Arizona focuses on the nature of late Classic period Hohokam society, reasons and dates for the collapse, and the ethnic-linguistic origins of Sobaipuri, Pima, and Papago (Tohono O'odham) populations. Limitations on various attempts to address these matters stem partly from the fact that historical documentation began in the early 1690s (Doelle 1984:202), whereas archaeological data for the 1450 to 1690 eras are rare and often contradict some of the documentary evidence.

According to Ravesloot and Whittlesey (1987:81), who provide an excellent overview of the protohistoric problem, this transitional period between prehistory and history traditionally has been defined in terms of time, material remains, or culture change. The most frequent definitions seen in the literature are those of time, of which A.D. 1450 to 1700 may be the most common. This is the time range that is proposed by Wilcox and Masse (1981:14), who base their beginning date on the consensus that Southwestern prehistory ends around A.D. 1450, and their ending date on the extension of the Spanish mission system into southern Arizona in the 1680s through 1690s and the reconquest of the Pueblos by the Spaniards in the 1690s. However, Ravesloot and Whittlesey (1987:83) make an important point that the Protohistoric period must end at the time of continuous occupation by, or continuous contact with, Europeans; thus, the ending date will not be the same throughout the Southwest.

Historic Period

Although the first documented European contacts in southern Arizona were expeditions led by Melchior Diáz in 1539, Francisco Vázquez de Coronado in 1540, and Padre Eusebio Francisco Kino in 1697, only limited and indirect European influence occurred. The historic period in southern Arizona effectively dates from the late seventeenth century, when it became a part of the northern frontier of New Spain. During the first half of the 1700s, the Jesuits established a system of cabaceras (head missions) and dependent visitas in the Santa Cruz Valley and adjacent areas, like that which the Franciscans had established in New Mexico, to the east. By 1752, the military cordón, or line of presidios, defending northern New Spain included garrisons at Tubac on the Santa Cruz and at Terrenate, at the headwaters of the San Pedro. In 1775, in order to provide more effective protection against Apache raids, the cordón was realigned and the presidial garrisons of Tubac, Terrenate, and Fronteras were moved to new sites located farther north: San Agustín del Tucsón (within the present city of Tucson), Santa Cruz de Terrenate (on the San Pedro south of the present town of Benson), and San Bernardino, respectively (Officer 1987). Tucson's presidio survived, but the isolated positions of the other two new presidios proved untenable, and they were abandoned in 1779-1780 (Officer 1987). In 1787, Spanish authorities instituted a policy of offering inducements for Apache bands to sue for peace, a strategy that proved relatively successful, such that it was continued in the early years of the Mexican Republic, after the achievement of independence in 1821. During this time, a number of applications for land grants in southern Arizona and northern Sonora were approved. All of these grants were large cattle ranching operations (Officer 1987). This first period of southern Arizona history is defined as the Spanish Colonial period, and it spans the years from 1539 to 1821.

The subsequent period, known as the Mexican period, began in 1821 and continued through 1854. The first known Americans to travel southern Arizona were fur trappers, among whom Sylvester and James Pattie, who conducted several expeditions in the Gila River Valley during the late 1820s, are the best known (Wagoner 1975:243-245). The Apache resumed raiding in the late 1820s, but such incidents were sporadic until 1831, when the insolvency of the government in Mexico City forced it to curtail the Apache rationing program (Officer 1987; Sheridan 1995). From this time, the Hispanic frontier was the scene of constant conflict with the Apache, who were now obtaining arms from Anglo-American traders (paid for with stolen Mexican livestock) (Officer 1987). Settlements along the Santa Cruz River survived, but to the east the fortified *ranchos* of the San Bernardino grant and those along the San Pedro River had to be abandoned.

The Mexican War of 1846 to 1848 brought federal troops into southern Arizona for the first time, including General Stephen W. Kearny who commanded the Army of the West along the Gila Trail in November, 1848 (Wagoner 1975:264). The route, which would come to be known as Cooke's Wagon Road, passed through Guadalupe Pass into southeastern Arizona, then turned north to follow the San Pedro. The war was officially ended on February 2, 1848, with the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (or Treaty of La Mesilla), which ceded lands north of the Gila River to the United States (Wagoner 1975:276). The subsequent discovery of gold in California resulted in the passage of many Anglo-Americans through the area on the Gila Trail, which followed Cooke's Road at this point.

With the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, the rest of present-day Arizona became United States territory, and a series of military forts was developed, transportation systems were improved, and Anglo-American immigration increased. This was the beginning of the U.S. period, which began in 1854 and continues to the present day. Population growth in the west began with the signing of the Homestead Act of 1862, which allowed the filing of claims on recently acquired government lands. As a result, between 1880 and 1900, population doubled in the Southwest, doubling once again from 1900 to 1920 (Meinig 1971:52, 83). The 1880s were boom years for the cattle industry, but the 1890s witnessed the results of overstocking combined with a major drought; as Sheridan (1995:141) notes, "[i]t was a disaster of biblical proportions, one in which nature and greed conspired to magnify their individual effects. Cattle died like flies all over the territory, but the losses were greatest in southern Arizona, where 50 to 75 percent of all animals perished."

The increase in the local labor force, in conjunction with the availability of inexpensive transportation in the form of the railroads, made the mining of Arizona's large low-grade copper deposits profitable for the first time, resulting in a series of copper mining booms beginning in the 1870s (Teague 1980:9). Silver and gold mining followed a similar pattern. In 1872, new opportunities for mining occurred with the Mining Act of 1872, which provided for the "disposition of all its mineral lands by location and patent" (Clark and Verity 1986:1). Although several subsequent changes to the law occurred over time, its underlying purpose to open lands for mineral exploration has remained constant (Ayres et al. 1992:32; Karpiscak and Wright 1991:102; Keane and Rogge 1992:17). However, the mining boom was relatively short-lived, lasting approximately from 1880 to 1915, with depressions occurring in 1883 and 1902 (Feil 1968:81, 91). A resurgence in mining, particularly gold mining, occurred during the Great Depression as miners reworked nineteenth century placers (Keane and Rogge 1992:53). With the advent of World War II, however, gold speculation ceased for the time being due to the need to prospect for "strategic minerals" necessary for the war effort (e.g., copper, iron, tin, tungsten, zinc, bauxite). The 1939 Strategic Minerals Act passed by Congress authorized the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Geological Survey to accelerate prospecting for the strategic minerals. Not only were silver and gold not on the strategic mineral list, but also all gold mines in Arizona were closed in 1942 by the federal government (Goudy 1987:155; Keane and Rogge 1992:54).

Methodology

Tasks completed during this project involved archival investigations (Class I overview) and a property visual assessment, which was conducted November 12-17, 2014. Information obtained during the records search is provided in Tables 2 through 4.

Survey and site records from the Arizona State Museum (ASM) were reviewed for pertinent information, historic General Land Office maps of the project area were obtained from the Bureau of Land Management Public Room in Phoenix, and the AZSITE and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) databases were consulted online. The AZSITE database includes records from the Arizona State Museum, Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, Arizona State University, Museum of Northern Arizona, Bureau of Land Management, and U.S. Department of the Interior.

Table 2
Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
1955-3.ASM	Komerska, Robert, and David Breternitz 1955 Archaeological Survey for Engineering Management, Inc.: Yuma and Eastward for Southern Pacific Pipeline. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	AZ Q:15:1-24; AZ Q:16:1-43; AZ W:4:1-31; AZ W:8:1-6 (ASM)
1979-38.ASM	Betancourt, Julio 1979 Cultural Resources Within the Proposed Santa Cruz Riverpark Archaeological District. Archaeological Series No. 125. Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	AZ AA:12:44, 46, 56, 85, 90, 93, 95-96, 99, 103- 107; AZ BB:13:15, 19-21, 23, 55, 56, 74, 86-111(ASM)
1980-155.ASM	Adams, Rex, Lisa Huckell, and Susan Brew 1980 Santa Cruz/SW Interceptor Project. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	AZ BB:12:122 and 134 (ASM)
1981-52.ASM	Urban, Sharon F. 1981 Survey of Villas del Rey Apartments. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	None
1983-6.ASM	Urban, Sharon F. 1983 Survey of Las Brisas Condominiums. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	None
1983-67.ASM	Urban, Sharon F. 1983 Survey of La Entrada. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	None
1984-60.ASM	Brew, Susan 1984 An Archaeological Clearance Survey of the Three Proposed Detention Basins in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	None
1984-209.ASM	Madsen, John 1984 Downtown Tucson Survey. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	None
1987-141.ASM	Euler, Thomas R. 1987 An Archaeological Clearance Survey of the Proposed Central Arizona Project East, Phase I Design Water Pipeline Alignment, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.	None
1990-77.ASM	Mabry, Jonathan 1990 Archaeological Survey of Community Center Reclaimed Water Main Alignment. Letter Report No. 90-121. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued)

Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
1990-163.ASM	Mabry, Jonathan 1990 Expansion Project Survey. Letter Report No. 90- 119. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1991-109.ASM	Slawson, Laurie V. 1991 A Cultural Resources Inventory for 11 CAP Pressure Regulating Valve Station Sites in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Cultural & Environmental Systems, Inc., Tucson.	None
1991-180.AS M	Eppley, Lisa 1991 Archaeological Survey of Tucson Community Center Parking Expansion Project. Letter Report No. 91-141. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1991-181.AS M	Mabry, Jonathan 1991 Archaeological Survey and Records Check of Lots 2 and 3, Block 94, Tucson. Letter Report No. 91-122. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1992-213.ASM	Levi, Laura 1992 Occupation History along Tucson's 3rd Avenue "A" Zone. Letter Report No. 93-101. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1992-214.ASM	Swartz, Deborah 1992 Archaeological Survey of the Ochoa School Reclaimed Water Main. Letter Report No. 92-121. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1992-219.ASM	Eppley, Lisa 1992 Archaeological Survey of South Tucson Southern Heights Subdivision and Home Addition Subdivision. Letter Report No. 92-102. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1992-231,ASM	Eppley, Lisa 1992 Archaeological Survey of Build a Home Site 5. Letter Report No. 92-114. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1993-158.ASM	Thiel, Homer 1993 An Archaeological Survey at the Intersection of Broadway, Toole, and 4th Avenues. Letter Report No. 93-125. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1993-164.ASM	Thiel, Homer 1993 An Archaeological Survey at 841 and 851 South 9th Avenue. Letter Report No. 93-140. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
1993-235.ASM	Thiel, Homer 1993 An Archaeological Survey and Archival Study of the Samuel H. Drachman Elementary School Property. Ms. on file, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.	None
1994-318.ASM	Freeman, Andrea K. L. 1994 Archaeological Survey of the Santa Cruz River Bikepath from Speedway Boulevard to Mission Lane, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 94-141. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1995-67.ASM	Freeman, Andrea K. L. 1995 Archaeological Survey of a Proposed Storm Drain Along Alameda Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 95-116. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1995-84.ASM	Diehl, M. 1992 Archaeological Investigations of the Rio Nuevo South Property, City of Tucson, Arizona. Technical Report No. 96-5. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	AZ BB:13:482 and 483 (ASM)
1995-329.ASM	Swartz, Deborah 1995 An Archaeological Survey near Osbom and 23rd Streets. Letter Report No. 95-149. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1995-378.ASM	Tompkins, Charles 1995 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Two Handholes on Scott Street Between Alameda Street and Pennington Street, Downtown Tucson, Arizona. Technical Report No. 95-29. Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Tucson.	None
1995-392.ASM	Swartz, Deborah 1995 An Archaeological Survey of Three Locations Between Speedway and Ajo Roads. Letter Report No. 96-103. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1995-464.ASM	Thompkins, Charles 1995 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Fiber Optic Line Access Boxes in the Historic District of Tucson, Arizona. Technical Report No. 95-25. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
1995-465.ASM	Thompkins, Charles 1995 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Trenches for Fiber Optic Lines on Court Avenue, Downtown Tucson, Arizona. Technical Report No. 95-31. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
1995-466.ASM	Tompkins, Charles 1995 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Trenches for Fiber Optic Lines on Alameda and Grossetta Streets Downtown, Tucson, Arizona. Technical Report No. 96-15. Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Tucson.	None
1996-47.ASM	Lorentzen, Leon 1996 Archaeological Monitoring of a Utility Line Installation Trench Across 17th Street to the Residence at 300 West 17th Street, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 97-116. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1996-75.ASM	Lenhart, Austin 1996 Results of the Archaeological Monitoring of the ACSI Fiber Optics Installation, at the Intersection of Scott and Alameda Downtown, Tucson, Arizona. Ms. on file, Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Ltd., Tucson.	None
1996-76.ASM	Lenhart, Austin 1996 Results of the Archaeological Monitoring of the ACSI Fiber Optics Installation, at the Intersection of Scott and Alameda Downtown, Tucson, Arizona. Ms. on file, Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Ltd., Tucson.	None
1996-435.ASM	Thompkins, Charles 1996 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Trenches for Fiber Optic Lines on Alameda and Grossetta Streets Downtown, Tucson Arizona. Technical Report No. 96-15. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
1996-480.ASM	Lindeman, Mike 1996 Archaeological Monitoring at Sixteen Locations in the City of Tucson. Letter Report No. 97-116. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1997-116.ASM	Lourdes, Aguila 1996 Archaeological Survey for Tucson Mission Industries, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Archaeological Consulting Services, Ltd., Tempe.	None
1997-320.ASM	Stevens, Michelle 1997 Archaeological Survey for the 22nd Street and I-10 Area Main Replacement Project. Letter Report No. 97-157. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued) Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
1997-322.ASM	Thiel, Homer 1997 Archaeological Survey of the 22nd Street/Santa Rita Main Replacement. Letter Report No. 97-322. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-16.ASM	Thiel, Homer 1998 Archaeological Survey of 318 East 13th Street: The George and Lena Roskruge House. Letter Report No. 98-101. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-17.ASM	Thiel, Homer 1998 Archaeological Survey of 270 East 17th Street. Letter Report No. 98-102. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-37.ASM	Vint, James 1998 Archaeological Survey for the 8th Street/Cherry Avenue Cast Iron Main Replacement. Letter Report No. 98-114. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-38.ASM	Vint, James 1998 Archaeological Survey for the Broadway Boulevard/6th Avenue Cast Iron Main Replacement. Letter Report No. 98-115. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-44.ASM	Vint, James 1998 Archaeological Survey Along South Park Avenue Between 36th and 19th Streets. Letter Report No. 98-122. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-135.ASM	Thiel, Homer 1998 An Archaeological Survey and Records Check of the Rio Nuevo South Parcel. Letter Report No. 98- 144. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-146.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1998 An Archaeological Survey and Records Check for 1016 South 6th Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 98-168. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-266.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1998 A Survey of 6th Avenue Between 18th Street and I-10. Letter Report No. 98-170. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-271.ASM	Diehl, Alison 1998 Archaeological Survey of Rio Nuevo Center Parcel, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 98-177. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued) Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
1998-311.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1998 An Archaeological Survey of the Intersection of Broadway Boulevard and Park Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 98-202. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-383.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1998 An Archaeological Survey and Records Check for a Portion of Block 245, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 98-192. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1998-568.ASM	Zaglauer, Brian 1998 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Fiber Optic Cable Installation Trench at 174 E. Tool Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Ltd., Tucson.	None
1999-99.ASM	Diehl, Alison 1999 Archaeological Survey for the University Boulevard and Sixth Avenue Cast Iron Main Rehabilitation Project, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 99- 128. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1999-103.ASM	Wöcherl, Helga 1999 An Archaeological Survey for the Installation of Water Service at 434 South Railroad Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 99-131. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1999-295.ASM	Gilman, Catherine 1999 Archaeological Monitoring of a Congress Street Trench Line at Church Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 99-107. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1999-341.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1999 Cultural Resources Survey of Fourth Avenue Between Eight and Ninth Streets, Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 99-170. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1999-342.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1999 Cultural Resources Survey of Church Street Between Congress and Ochoa Street, Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 99-171. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
1999-343.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1999 Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel Between Meyer and Court Avenues at Sixth Street, Tucson, Arizona. Ms. on file, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.	None
1999-344.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1999 Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel at Meyer Avenue and 18th Street, Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 99-174. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1999-346.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1999 <i>Cultural Resources Survey of the La Pilita Parcel in</i> <i>Barrio Libre, Tucson, Arizona. Project</i> Report No. 99-179. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1999-347.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1999 Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel at 1075 South Tenth Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 99-180. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1999-348.ASM	Diehl, Allison 1999 Cultural Resources Survey for the CAP Transmission Main Access/Pumping Manhole Improvements, Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 99-183. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
1999-362.ASM	Dames & Moore 1999 Cultural Resources Inventory Report and Discovery/Monitoring Plan for Phase I of the Tucson Freeway Management System along Portions of Interstate 10, 19 and 19-B, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Dames & Moore, Phoenix.	None
1999-427 ASM	Stone, Lyle 1999 Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Fourth Avenue Design Section of the Barraza Aviation Parkway, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Archaeological Research Services, Inc., Tempe.	None
1999-565.ASM	Dutt, Andrew 1999 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at 250 S. Toole Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 99-135. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
	1999 Results of Archaeological Monitoring in Barrio Libre S. Meyer Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 99-134. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
1999-566.ASM	Zaglauer, Brian 2001 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Fiber Optic Cable Installation Trench near the Southeast Corner of Pennington Street and Church Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
1999-569.ASM	Zaglauer, Brian 2001 Results of Archaeological Monitoring near the Intersection of Alameda Street and 6th Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
1999-587.ASM	Doak, David 1999a Archaeological Survey for a Proposed Fiber Optic Cable Line form Yuma to Phoenix, Arizona. Cultural Resource Report No. 99-185. SWCA, Tucson.	AZ T:13:122 AZ U:14:321-323 AZ AA:2:172 AZ AA:6:69
	1999b An Archaeological Survey in Support of Permitting for a Proposed Fiber Optic Line from Phoenix, Arizona to the Arizona/New Mexico State Line. Cultural Resource Report No. 99-72. SWCA, Tucson.	AZ BB:14:665, 657- 659, and 672 AZ CC:10:96 AZ CC:12:44 AZ CC:13:48 (ASM)
	1999c Archaeological Survey of the Vail Work Around Portion of a Proposed Fiber Optic Line Phoenix, to the Arizona/New Mexico State Line (Addendum). Addendum to Cultural Resource Report No. 99-72. SWCA, Tucson.	
	1999d Addendum to An Archaeological Survey in Support of Permitting for a Proposed Fiber Optic Line from Phoenix, Arizona, to the Arizona/New Mexico State Line. Second Addendum to Cultural Resource Report No. 99-72. SWCA, Tucson.	
	2001 Archaeological Testing and Monitoring of the Level 3 Fiber Optic Corridor, Southern Arizona. Cultural Resource Report No. 99-343. SWCA, Tucson.	
	Hesse, India S. 2000 An Archaeological Survey of Eight San Carlos Irrigation Project Canal Right-of-Ways for the Coolidge Fiber Optic Work-Around, Pinal County, Arizona. Cultural Resources Report No. 99-280. SWCA, Tucson.	

Table 2 (continued) Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2000-158.ASM	Thiel, Homer 2000 An Archaeological Survey and Testing Plan for the La Entrada Parcel, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report No. 00-125. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2000-211.ASM	Sigler, Jennifer, and Lee Fratt 2000 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Fiber Optic Cable Trenches on Alameda St., Grosetta Avenue, and Scott Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Technical Report No. 1999-25A. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2000-284.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2000 Cultural Resources Survey for the Moratorium Street Cast Iron Main Rehabilitation Project, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Letter Report No. 00-134. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2000-287.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2000 Cultural Resources Survey of Granada Avenue Between Paseo Redondo and Calle Arruza, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 00-142. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2000-292.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2000 Archaeological Survey of the Tucson Center for the Performing Arts Property, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 00-146. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2000-412.ASM	Duff, Andrew L. 2000 An Archaeological Survey of Four Proposed Well Locations in Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 00-116. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2000-568.ASM	Brack, M. L. 2000 A Cultural Resources Survey of 7 Acres near 22nd Street and US Interstate 10, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Letter Report No. 00-157. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2000-570.ASM	Brack M. L. 2001 A Cultural Resources Survey of 18 Acres of Santa Cruz River Flood Plain Along Starr Pass Boulevard, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Letter Report No. 00-161. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2000-719.ASM	Zaglauer, Brian 2000 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of Fiber Optic fable Installation Trenches in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd., Tucson.	None
2000-723.ASM/ SHPO. No. 2000- 1717	Keane, Melissa, T. J. Lennon, J. Jones, and S. F. Mehls 2000 An Archaeological Survey of Three of the AT&T NexGen/Core Project, Arizona and California. Report No. WCRM(F)179. Western Cultural Resource Management, Farmington.	AZ T:12:116; AZ U:16:299; AZ AA:3:209; AZ AA:7:462; AZ AA:12:299, 370, 382, and 858-859 (ASM)
2000-765.ASM/ SHPO 2001-2228	Fuller, Megan S., and William Barrera Jr. 2001 Cultural Resource Assessment of Two Tucson Streets in the Proposed Hope VI Redevelopment District, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Engineering and Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2001-41.ASM	Brack, M. L. 2001 A Cultural Resources Evaluation of Four Construction Sites and Associated with the Clearwell Transmission Main, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 01-104. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2001-139.ASM	Brack, M. L. 2001 A Cultural Resources Assessment of Block 42 of Buell's Addition, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 01-112. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2001-146.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2001 Cultural Resources Survey of Lot 19 Rio Nuevo North Location Northwest of the Intersection of Bonita Avenue and Alameda Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-114. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2001-591.ASM	Zaglauer, Brian, and John Hayes 2001 Archaeological Monitoring of a Trench Excavation in the Northwest Corner of Church Avenue and Broadway Boulevard in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2001-629.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2001 Cultural Resources Survey of 4th Avenue Between 22nd and 25th Streets, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 01-153. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2001-683.ASM	Zaglauer, Brian 2002 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of an Emergency Gas Line Abandonment Project in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2001-686.ASM	Zaglauer, Brain 2002 Results of Archaeological Monitoring near the Intersection of Scott Avenue and Alameda Street in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2001-715.ASM	Smith, Matthew B., and Charles Wheeler 2001 An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed South of Tucson Reroute Addendum 5 to An Archaeological Survey of the Arizona Portion of Link Two of the AT&T NexGen/Core Project. WCRM Report No. (F)228. Western Cultural Resource Management, Farmington.	AZ BB:13:679 (ASM)
2001-740.ASM	Zaglauer, Brain 2002 Results of Archaeological Monitoring near the Intersection of 6th and Toole Avenues in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2001-757.ASM	Zaglauer, Brian 2002 Results of Archaeological Monitoring Along the Union Pacific Railroad Line in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2002-95.ASM	Diehl, Allison C. 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey of South 6th Avenue Between 18th and 19th Streets, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-108. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2002-98.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 Archaeological Monitoring near the Intersection of 6th and Main Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project No. 02-113. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2002-104.ASM	Zaglauer, Brian 2002 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Northwest Corner of Stone Avenue and Congress Street in Downtown Tucson, Arizona. Ms. on file, Tierra Archaeology and Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2002-249.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey of 25th Street Between 7th and 9th Avenues, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-124. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2002-326.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 Archaeological Monitoring for the Installation of a Water Main Near the Intersection of Stone Avenue and 16th Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-155. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2002-327.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 Cultural Resources Survey on Church Street Between Pennington Street and Congress Street in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-148. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2002-365.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 Cultural Resources Assessment of a Parcel Located at the Intersection of 22nd Street and 9th Avenue, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-166. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2002-372.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 Cultural Resources Survey on 17th and 18th Streets Between Park and Plummer Avenue, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-178. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-13.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of a Electrical Line Installation on Ashberry Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-193. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-36.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of an Electrical Installation on Main Avenue Between 6th and Washington Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-139. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2003-38.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 Results of Archaeological Monitoring for a Water Line Installation on Church Street Between Congress and Pennington Streets, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-181. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-46.ASM	Hall, Susan 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of a Power Pole Installation on Meyer Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report No. 02-182. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-193.ASM	Hall, Susan D. 2002 Archaeological Monitoring of a Conduct Trench near the State Parking Garage Entrance at Manning House Way, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report No. 02-180. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-248.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2003 Cultural Resources Survey of South 10th Avenue Between 22nd and 43rd Streets, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-112. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-384.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2003 Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel at 316 E. 25th Street in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-120. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-423.ASM	Moses, James 2003 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Gas Meter Instillation at 44 North Stone Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2003-20. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2003-474.ASM	Hesse, Jerome S. 2003 A Cultural Resource Survey of Ten Construction Sites Along EPNG Line 1007 in Pima & Pinal Counties, Arizona (Work Request No. PWE-AMM- 044a). Cultural Resource Report No. 03-155. SWCA, Tucson.	None
	Hesse, Jerome S., and Mark Chenault 2003 A Cultural Resource Survey of 18 Construction Sites Along EPNG Line 1007 in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. (Work Request No. PWE-AMM- 044a) Cultural Resource Report No. 03-174. SWCA, Tucson.	

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2003-506.ASM	Diehl, Alison 2003 Cultural Resources Survey Along Stone Avenue Between 1st and 6th Streets, Tucson, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-136. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-575.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2003 Archaeological Monitoring of the Disconnection of a Water Line on Church Avenue Between Congress and Pennington Streets, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-141. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-585.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2003 Cultural Resources Survey of Three Parcels in the Kroeger Lane Neighborhood, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-148. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-586.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2003 Cultural Resources Survey of Two Parcels in the Kroeger Lane Neighborhood, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-147. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-593.ASM	DeJongh, Jennifer 2003 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Gas Line Abandonment on Pennington Street Between Church and Stone Avenues, and a Gasline Replacement at 521 S. 5th Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2003-57. Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Tucson.	None
2003-893.ASM	Twilling, Shannon D. 2003 A Class III Archaeological Survey Along North Scott Avenue Between East Alameda Street and Pennington Street in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report No. 03-36A. Harris Environmental Group, Tucson.	None
2003-894.ASM	Twilling, Shannon D. 2003 A Class III Archaeological Survey in the El Presidio Historic District Along West Franklin Street Between North Granada Avenue and North Main Avenue, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project No. 03-36A. Harris Environmental Group, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2003-905.ASM	Twilling, Shannon D. 2003 Archaeological Monitoring Along North Scott Avenue Between Alameda Street and East Pennington Street in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report No. 03-43A. Harris Environmental Group, Tucson.	None
2003-960.ASM	DeJongh, Jennifer 2003 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Gas Line Abandonment on Grossetta Avenue Between Alameda and Council Streets in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2003-59. Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Tucson.	None
2003-1070.ASM	Hesse, S. Jerome, and Anastacia E. Gutierrez 2004 A Cultural Resources Inventory of the EPNG Lines 1007, 1008, and 1015 Across State Land Portions Within El Paso Corporation's 2003 Tucson Pipeline Integrity Project, Pima and Pinal Counties, Arizona. Cultural Resources Report No. 2004-103. SWCA, Tucson.	AZ AA:7:508-515 (ASM)
2003-1090.ASM	Ruble, Ellen C. 2003 Results of Monitoring for a Sewer Line Repair at 419 W. Congress Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-164. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-1091.ASM	Cook, Patricia 2003 Cultural Resource Monitoring of Boreholes at the City Hall Annex, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-165. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-1131.ASM	Doak, David P. 2003 A Cultural Resource Assessment of a Historical Ice House in Tucson, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2003-37. Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Tucson.	AZ BB:13:721 (ASM)
2003-1334.ASM	Cook, Patricia 2003 Cultural Resources Monitoring at 135 East Congress Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-176. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2003-1482.ASM	DeJongh, Jennifer 2003 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Gas Line Installation and Valve Abandonment at 400 E. Toole Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 03-70. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2003-1490.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2003 Cultural Resources Survey for the 3rd Avenue Manhole Project in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 03-212. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2003-1496.ASM	Twilling, Shannon D. 2003 A Class III Archaeological Survey at 300 W. Congress Street and 400 W. Congress Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. HEG Project No. 03-267. Harris Environmental Group, Tucson.	None
2003-1503.ASM	Urban, Sharon 2003 Archaeological Monitoring Along Congress Street from the East Side of Pennington Street to the West Side of Granada Avenue, Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. HEG Project No. 03-282. Harris Environmental Group, Tucson.	None
2003-1592.ASM	DeJongh, Jennifer 2002 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Fiber Optic Installation Along W. Congress Street and the Intersection of Pennington Street and Stone Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 02-083A. Tierra Archaeological & Environmental Consultants, Tucson.	None
2004-171.ASM	Klune, Ingrid 2004 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Gas Main Replacement and Gas Line Depth Recording on Congress Street Between the I-10 Frontage Road and Granada Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2004- 2. Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Tucson.	None
2004-324.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2003 Cultural Resources Survey for the Corrosion Prevention Project, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 04-118. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2004-415.ASM	Hesse, Jerome S. 2004 A Cultural Resources Survey Along Two Segments of the EPNG 1007 Pipeline in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Cultural Resource Report No. 04-182. SWCA, Tucson.	None
2004-445.ASM	Klune, Ingrid 2004 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Gas Main Location on the Corner of Franklin Street and Court Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report No. 2004-49. Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Tucson.	None
2004-463.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2004 Cultural Resources Survey for Proposed Trolley Maintenance Facility Sites, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 04-127. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2004-481.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2004 A Cultural Resources Survey for the Euclid-Park Bicycle and Pedestrian Bridge at Aviation Parkway, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 04-126. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2004-575.ASM	Urban, Sharon F. 2004 Monitoring of a 170-Foot-Long Trench in Support of an Underground Communications Line Expansion Project in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. HEG Project 04-122. Harris Environmental Group, Tucson.	None
2004-669.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2004 Archaeological Monitoring at the City Courthouse Parking Lot, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 04-172. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2004-679.ASM	Baker, Kathleen A. 2004 An Archaeological Survey of Link Three Ingress/Egress Routes: Addendum 8 to an Archaeological Survey of Link Three of the AT&T Nexgen/Core Project, Arizona and California. Western Cultural Resource Management, Inc. Farmington, New Mexico.	None
2004-810.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2004 Archaeological Monitoring of a Water Line Installation at 107 W. 6th Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 04-163. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued) Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2004-1387.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2004 Results of Archaeological Monitoring near the Intersection of Alameda Street and Paseo Redondo, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 04-152. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2004-1807.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2004 Cultural Resources Survey Along Ashbury Lane, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 04-179. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2004-1864.ASM	Fahrni, Grant, and Shannon Twilling 2004 A Class III Cultural Resources Survey in Support of a Fiber Optic Installation in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 04-237. Harris Environmental Group, Tucson.	None
2005-313.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring in Historic Block 83 for a Fiber Optic Installation at the Ronstadt Transit Center Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 05-122. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2005-356.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2004 Cultural Resources Survey at the Ochoa Neighborhood Park, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 05-127. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2005-528.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2004 Cultural Resources Survey of a Parking Lot in Historic Block 84, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 05-152. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2005-564.ASM	Thiel, J. Homer 2008 Archaeological Investigations at AZ BB:13:756 (ASM) and AZ BB:13:757 (ASM) Historic Block 185, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Technical Report 2006-09. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2005-617.ASM	 Knoblock, Keith 2005 Archaeological Monitoring in Support of Fiber Optic Installation at 465 N. Granada Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Ms. on file, Harris Environmental Group, Tucson. 	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2005-669.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2005 Cultural Resources Survey and Archaeological Testing Plan for the Barraza-Aviation Parkway Fourth Avenue Underpass Project, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 05-164. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2005-791.ASM	Diehl, Michael W. 2005 Cultural Resources Survey for a Streetlight Project at Armory Park, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 05-171. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2005-918.ASM	Levstik, Jennifer, and Jeffrey T. Jones 2005 A Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of a Portion of Block 82 Within the Tucson Warehouse Historic District at the Northeast Comer of Sixth Avenue and Toole Avenue in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2005- 95. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2005-927.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2005 Cultural Resources Survey for a Parcel on the Northwest Corner of Freemont Avenue and Broadway Boulevard, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 05-190. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2005-1085.ASM	Klimas, Thomas 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Intersection of Alameda Street and Paseo Redondo in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2005-131. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2005-1243.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2005 Cultural Resources Survey in Historic Block 72, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 05-202. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2005-1246.ASM	Klimas, Thomas 2005 Results of Archaeological Monitoring at the Intersection of West Congress Street and Circle Road in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2005-140. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2006-17.ASM	Hushour, Jennifer, and Eric Eugene Klucas 2010 The 6th and Toole Project: Archaeological and Historical Investigations in the Tucson Warehouse Historic District. Archaeological Research Series No. 3. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2006-36.ASM	Hall, Susan D. 2006 Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel at 1035 East Broadway Boulevard, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-103. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2006-281.ASM	Diehl, Allison 2006 Cultural Resources Survey of a Parcel under Consideration for the New Tucson Fire Department Headquarters, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-118. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2006-307.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2006 Cultural Resources Survey Along 4th Avenue Between 17th and 22nd Streets, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-121. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2006-396.ASM	Hall, Susan D. 2006 Cultural Resources Survey on the North Side of 16th Street West of Park Avenue, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-126. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2006-401.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2006 Cultural Resources Survey of Six Parcels in the Vicinity of Sentinel Avenue and Simpson Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-124. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2006-505.ASM	Cook, Patricia 2006 Cultural Resources Survey of Herbert Avenue at 8th Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-133. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2006-619.ASM	Klune, Ingrid, and Jennifer Hushour 2006 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Gas Pipeline Abandonment Project for 296 N. Stone Avenue, Within the Boundary of the National Cemetery {AZ BB:13:682(ASM)}, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2006- 78. Tierra Right-of-Way Services, Tucson.	None

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2006-647.ASM	Diehl, Allison 2006 Results of Archaeological Monitoring on 6th Avenue near Pennington Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-152. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2006-648.ASM	Cook, Patricia M. 2006 Cultural Resources Survey of 330 N. Hoff Avenue, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-150. Desert Archaeology: Tucson.	None
2006-767.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2007 Cultural Resources Survey for the Modern Streetcar Project East of the Fourth Avenue Underpass, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-158. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2006-915.ASM	Cook, Patricia. 2007 Cultural Resources Monitoring of Geophysical Investigations at the Proposed Location of the New Fire Department Headquarters, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-168. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2007-4.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2006 Cultural Resources Survey of Historic Block 230, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 06-174. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2007-57.ASM	Hushour, Jennifer 2006 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of a Gas Pipeline Abandonment Project for 70 West Cushing Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report No. 2006-138. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2007-117.ASM	Petersen, Eric S. 2006 A Cultural Resources Survey of 1.97 Acres of Private Land and Cultural Resources Records Check of an Additional 1.82 Acres of Private Land South of Broadway Boulevard Between Tyndall Avenue and Park Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Ms. on file, SWCA, Inc., Tucson.	None
2007-367.ASM	Urban, Sharon F. 2008 Archaeological Monitoring in Support of a Guy Wire Anchor Installation at the Intersection of Stone Avenue and Council Street Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 07-091. Harris Environmental Group, Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued) Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2007-680.ASM	Hesse, India 2007 An Archaeological Survey of the Theresa Lee Health Clinic Right of Way Acquisition, COT Project 07-41, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Cultural Resources Report No. 07-480. SWCA, Tucson.	None
2007-899.ASM	Doak, David P. 2008 A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of a 1.86-Acre Parcel at 505 W. Simpson Street in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona: The Flint Oil Survey. Report No. 2008-1. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2008-173.ASM	Diehl, Allison C. 2008 Letter Report to Guillermo Pena, Team Fishel. Ms. on file, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.	None
2008-181.ASM	Diehl, Allison 2008 Cultural Resources Survey near the intersection of Meyer Avenue and Council Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 08-105. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2008-355.ASM	Hesse, S. Jerome, and David M. R. Barr 2009 Historic Properties Inventory for the EPNG Line No. 1007 MAOP Update Project, Tucson Metropolitan Area, Pima County, Arizona. Cultural Resources Report No. 08-497. SWCA, Tucson.	None
2008-515.ASM	Erickson, Kirsten 2008 Cultural Resource Survey for Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Project, Tucson Unified School District, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Cultural Resource Report No. 2008-42(AZ). URS, Phoenix.	None
2008-546.ASM	Howell, Joseph 2008 A Class III Cultural Resources Survey of About 1.43 Linear Miles (2.3 km) for the Rincon Heights Reinvestment Project, in the City of Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report No. 2008-127. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2008-691.ASM	Camp, Beth Ann, and William Graves 2007 A Class I Overview and Class III Cultural Resource Survey of the Broadway Volvo Property, Tucson, Arizona. Project No. 07-14. Statistical Research, Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued) Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2009-52.ASM	Wöcherl, Helga 2009 Results of Archaeological Monitoring of the Installation of a Sewer Connection to 19 W. 17th Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.	None
2009-87.ASM	URS Corporation 2008 Cultural Resources Survey for Verizon Wireless Telecommunications Project TUC Congress, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Cultural Resource Report No. 2008-45(AZ). URS Corporation, Phoenix.	None
2009-710.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2010 Results of Archaeological Monitoring for Median Island and Sidewalk Modifications at the Intersection of Church Avenue and Franklin Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report 09- 123. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2009-848.ASM	Tucker, David B. 2010 Archaeological Records Search and Survey for the Downtown Link Acquisition, 527 and 529 North Stone Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Ms. on file, SWCA, Inc., Tucson.	None
2009-861.ASM	Doak, David P. 2010 A Class III Cultural Resource Survey of a 1.64-Acre Parcel on the East Bank of Santa Cruz River in Tucson, Arizona: The Verdugo Park Survey. Archaeological Report 2010-1. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2009-862.ASM	Howell, Joseph 2010 A Class III Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Bus Pullout at the El Rio Health Center, near the Corner of West Congress Street and South Avenida Del Convento, in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Archaeological Report 2010-3. Tierra Right of Way Services, Tucson.	None
2010-57.ASM	Tucker, David B. 2010 Archaeological Records Search and Survey for the San Antonio Neighborhood Reinvestment Project, Tucson, Arizona. Ms. on file, SWCA, Inc., Tucson.	None
2010-105.ASM	Tucker, David B. 2010 Archaeological Monitoring Along Main Avenue and Alameda Street During Installation of an Underground Utility Conduit in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, SWCA, Inc., Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued)

Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2010-194.ASM	Luchetta, Sarah K., and James Moses 2010 A Class I and Class III Cultural Resources Assessment Survey of a Proposed Wireless Telecommunications Facility AT&T Mobility B167- BB (Santa Rita Park) Located at the Northeast Corner of 4th Avenue and 22nd Street in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Ms. on file, Antigua Archaeology, Prescott.	None
2011-31.ASM	West, Heather M. 2011 Non-site Archaeological Monitoring near St. Mary's Road During Installation of an Underground Utility Conduit in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project No. 17253. SWCA, Tucson.	None
2011-502.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2011 Cultural Resources Survey Along An Abandoned Railroad Spur Near the Intersection of West 18th Street and the Interstate 10 Frontage Road, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report No. 11-141. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2012-73.ASM	Knoblock, Keith 2001 A Cultural Resource Survey for a Proposed Fiber Optic Corridor Spanning Southeastern Arizona in Pima, Santa Cruz, and Cochise Counties. Report No. 421/423. Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Tucson.	AZ BB:13:647; AZ EE:2:484; AZ EE:8:304 and 305; and AZ FF: 11 :97 (ASM)
2012-373.ASM	Johnson, Kirsten 2012 Cultural Resource Survey for AT&T Telecommunications Project T549 TCC West Side Roof, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Cultural Resource Report 2012-12(AZ). URS Corporation, Phoenix.	None
2012-380.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2012 Letter report to Cynthia Hoaglund of Tricon Contracting, Inc. Ms. on file, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.	None
2012-469.ASM	Cox, Eric S. 2012 Archaeological Survey of North 6th Avenue from Drachman Street to 5th Street, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report No. 15-32. Northland Research, Tempe.	None
2012-485.ASM	Euler, R. Thomas 2011 Monitoring of Excavations on 19th Street, Between 8th and 9th Avenues (Supplemental Monitoring for Qwest Job #0212KS3). Ms. on file, Power Engineers, Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued)

Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2012-565.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2012 Archaeological Monitoring of a Sewer Line Repair at the Rear of 310 S. Toole Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Project No. 12-108E. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2012-599.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2012 Archaeological Monitoring of a Sewer Line Repair near 749 S. 4th Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2012-600.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2012 Archaeological Monitoring of a Sewer Line Repair at 280 S. Church Avenue, Tucson, Arizona. Letter Report. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2012-611.ASM	Hopkins, Maren P. 2009 Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Repair and Installation of a Segment of Sewer Line near the Northwest Corner of Simpson and Otero in Barrio El Hoyo, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Technical Report No. 09-16. Northland Research, Tempe.	None
2012-615.ASM	Hopkins, Maren 2010 Cultural Resources Monitoring for the Repair and Installation of a Segment of Sewer Line South of the Corner of 10th Avenue and 18th Street in Barrio Libre, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Technical Report 10-55. Northland Research, Tempe.	None
2012-621.ASM	O'Mack, Scott 2012 Unanticipated Discovery of an Early-Vehicle- Actuated Traffic Signal Switch in Downtown Tucson, Arizona. Technical Report No. 2012-44. William Self Associates, Tucson.	None
2013-93.ASM	Buckles, Avi, and Fred Huntington 2012 A Cultural Resources Inventory and Assessment of the El Rio Santa Cruz Neighborhood Health Center Property in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Report no. 2012-31. Westland Resources, Tucson.	None
2013-283.ASM	O'Mack, Scott 2013 A Cultural Resources Survey for a Realignment of High School Wash, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Technical Report no. 2013-28. William Self Associates, Tucson.	None

Table 2 (continued)

Previous Archaeological Surveys Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Agency No.	Reference	Site(s) Investigated
2013-515.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2013 Cultural Resources Survey for a Fiber Optic Line Along Scott Avenue and Pennington Street in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 13-113. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
2013-516.ASM	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2013 Cultural Resources Survey for a Fiber Optic Line on Scott Avenue in Downtown Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 13-114. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
92-101.Desarc	No reference available in the AZSITE database.	None
SHPO 2002-519	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 Cultural Resources Survey of Fourth Avenue Between 22nd and 25th Streets, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 99-171. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
SHPO 2002-1096	Diehl, Allison Cohen 2002 A Cultural Resources Survey of 18th Street Between 5th and 7th Avenues Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Project Report No. 02-119. Desert Archaeology, Tucson.	None
SHPO 2002-1261	Slawson, Laurie V. 2002 A Cultural Resource Inventory for a Proposed Telecommunications Site (PH30821A, Tucson Magnet High) at 400 N. Second Avenue in Tucson. Technical Report No. 2002-45. Aztlan Archaeology, Tucson.	None
11-42-5B.BLM	No reference available in the AZSITE database.	None
12-56-BLM	No reference available in the AZSITE database.	None
12-60-13A.BLM	No reference available in the AZSITE database.	None
12-60-13B.BLM	No reference available in the AZSITE database.	None
12-60-819A.BLM	No reference available in the AZSITE database.	None
12-60-8E.BLM	No reference available in the AZSITE database.	None

Table 3
Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Site Number (ASM)	Site Description	Location
AZ BB:13:149	Historic: Coronado Hotel	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:152	Historic: Ronstadt homestead	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:157	Prehistoric limited activity locus	Section 11 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:160	Prehistoric and historic habitation	Sec. 12/13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:325	Historic building foundations and trash; dating 1775-1820s	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:383	Historic habitation site; Papago, Mexican, and Euro-American	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:397	Southern Pacific Roundhouse, circa 1930s	Section 24 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:401	Historic: Residential; Euro-American	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:405	Historic Blocks: Euro-American	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:424	Historic: Habitation	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:462	Historic: Habitation; dating 1883 to 1920s	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:481	Historic: Acequia Madre Tercia	Section 14 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:484	Historic Block 155	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:485	Historic Block 154	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:486	Historic Block 141	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:487	Historic Block 133	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:488	Historic Block 134	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:490	Historic period burial	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:491	Historic Block 165	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:492	Historic Block 247; 1900 to 1930s	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:493	Historic Block 120; 1890s to 1910s	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:494	Historic habitation site; 1880 to 1910	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:495	Protohistoric burials	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:496	Historic Block 243; 1900 to 1910	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:497	Prehistoric habitation site with canal	Section 14 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:498	Historic Block 240, prior to 1910	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:499	Historic Block 236; 1891 to 1905	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:500	Historic Block 235; 1922 to 1930s	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:501	Historic Block 228; 1880 to 1930s	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:503	Historic Block 241; prior to 1930s	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:504	Historic Block 242; 1900 to 1920s	Section 13 (T145, R13E)
AZ BB:13:506	Historic Block 245; 1890s to 1940s	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:507	Historic Block 221; 1890 to 1910s	Section 13 (T145, R13E)
AZ BB:13:508	Historic Block 132; 1900 to 19103	Section 13 (T145, R13E)
AZ BB:13:510	Historic: El Paso & Southwest Freight Depot with Southern Pacific Hospital; ca. 1920s to 1979	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:511	Historic Block 246, protohistoric burials	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:512	Historic Block 164	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:534	Hohokam habitation site	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:535	Hohokam habitation site	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:537	Historic Block 173	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:624	Historic Block 174	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:625	Historic Block 177	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:626	Historic Block 237	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:642	La Entrada Canada	Sections 12, 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:644	Historic Block 139	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB: 13:646	Historic Grabe Brick Company	Section 11 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:668	Historic Block 172	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:678	Historic Block 159	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)

Table 3 (continued)

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Site Number (ASM)	Site Description	Location
AZ BB:13:679	Tucson & Nogales Railroad	Multiple sections, townships, and ranges
AZ BB:13:682	National Cemetery	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:700	Southern Pacific Railroad Depot Complex	Section 10 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:711	Historic trash and two sidewalks	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:721	Historic Arizona Ice and Cold Storage Company Plant	Section 18 (T14S R13E)
AZ BB:13:735	No information in the AZSITE database	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB13:756	Historic Block 185	Section 13 (T14S, R13E)
AZ BB:13:784	No information in the AZSITE database	Section 12 (T14S, R13E)
AZ EE:1:300	Twin Buttes Railroad	Multiple sections, townships, and ranges
AZ EE:3:74	El Paso-Southwestern Railroad	Multiple sections, townships, and ranges
AZ FF:9:17	Historic State Route 79	Multiple sections, townships, and ranges

The files and databases indicate that 208 survey and monitoring projects have been conducted within a 1-mile-radius of the project area. Fifty-nine archaeological sites are recorded within the same distance. Thirty-eight properties are listed within 1 mile of the project area on the National Register of Historic Places (see Figure 4).

General Land Office Maps

One General Land Office map, dating to February 1872, is available for Township 14 South, Range 13 East. The city of Tucson is shown, although no individual buildings are labeled. Also, several roads cross the section heading to Tubac, Apache Pass, Fort Yuma, and the Brick Yard.

Table 4 National Register-Listed Properties Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Historic Property	Location	NRHP Criteria
Arizona Daily Star Building	30 North Church Avenue	
Arizona Hotel ¹	31-477 North 6th Avenue and 135 East 10th Avenue	
Armory Park Historic Residential District (AZ BB:13:76 [ASM])	19th to 21st Streets from Stone Avenue to Jacobs Avenue	A, C
Barrio Libre	14th 19th, Stone, and Osborne Streets	A, C
Blixt-Avitia House ²	830 West Alameda Street	С
Boudreaux-Robison House ²	101 North Bella Vista Drive	С
Bray-Valenzuela House ²	203 North Grande Avenue	С
Copper Bell Bed & Breakfast ²	25 North Westmoreland Avenue	С
Cordova House	173-177 North Meyer Avenue	С
Coronado Hotel	410 East 9th Street	A, C
Dodson-Esquivel House ²	1004 West Alameda Street	С
El Encanto Apartments	2820 East Sixth Street	
El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Depot ¹	419 West Congress Street	
El Presidio Historic District	Bounded by 6th and West Alameda, Streets and North Stone and Granada Avenues	C, D
El Tiradito	221 South Main Street	Α
First Hittinger Block ¹	116 East Congress Street	
Fox Commercial Building ¹	27 West Congress Street	
Fox Theatre 1	17 West Congress Street	
Hotel Congress ¹	303-311 East Congress Street	
J. C. Penney-Chicago Store ¹	130 East Congress Street	

¹Downtown Tucson, Arizona MPS ²Menlo Park MPS

Table 4 (continued) National Register-Listed Properties Within 1 Mile of the Project Area

Historic Property	Location	NRHP Criteria
Julian Drew Building	182 East Broadway Boulevard	
Rebeil Block ¹	72 East Congress Street	
Rialto Building ¹	300-320 East Congress Street	
Rialto Theatre ¹	318 East Congress Street	
Ronstadt House ⁴	607 North 6th Avenue	A, B, C
Ronstadt-Sims Adobe Warehouse ⁴	911 North 13th Avenue	A, C
Sabedra-Huerta House ⁴	1036-1038 North 13th Street	A, C
Old Adobe Patio	40 West Broadway Boulevard	С
Santa Cruz Catholic Church	1220 South 6th Avenue	
Sixth Avenue Underpass ³	Sixth Avenue	A, C
Sosa-Carrillo Fremont House	145-153 South Main Street	С
Spring, John, Neighborhood Historic District ⁴	Bounded by West Speedway Boulevard, North 9th Avenue, West 5th Street, North Main Avenue, West Second Street, and North 10th Street	A, C
Stone Avenue Underpass ³	Stone Avenue	A, C
Tucson Warehouse Historic District	Bounded by 6th Street and 4th and Toole Avenues	
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	55 East Broadway Boulevard	A, C
Valley National Bank Building ¹	27 South Stone Avenue	
Velasco House	471-475-477 South Stone Avenue and 522 South Russell Street	A, B, C
Warner, Solomon, House and Mill	350 South Grande Avenue	Α

¹Downtown Tucson, Arizona MPS ³Vehicular Bridges in Arizona MPS ⁴John Spring MRA

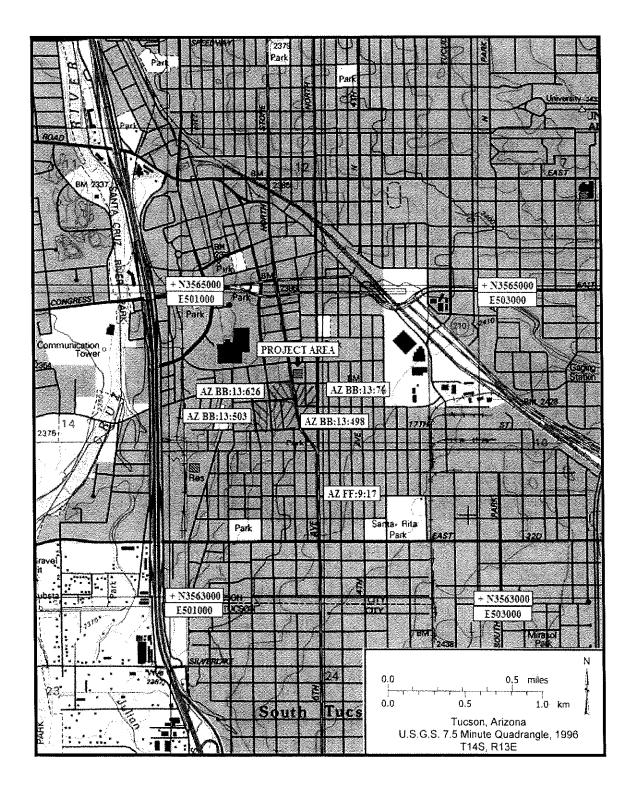


Figure 1. Location of the project area and National Register properties in the immediate vicinity (U.S.G.S. Tucson, Arizona 7.5 Minute quadrangle map, T14S, R13E; scale = 1:24,000). UTM coordinates are recorded in North American Datum (NAD) 83.

National Register of Historic Places

Thirty-eight historic properties within 1 mile of the project area are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Twenty-two of the listed properties are included within the Downtown Tucson, Arizona; Multiple Property Submission (MPS); Menlo Park MPS; Vehicular Bridges in Arizona MPS; and John Spring Multiple Resource Area (MRA). Information pertinent to these properties is presented in Table 4.

State Register of Historic Places

More than a thousand individual properties within a mile of the project area are listed on the Arizona State Inventory of Historic Places.

Class III Survey

The field assessment was conducted on November 14, 2014, by Laural Myers (field director). Entry was restricted to the property, but all accessible areas were examined and photographs were taken.

Summary and Recommendations

Two hundred and eight survey and monitoring projects have been conducted within a mile of the project area, which has been surveyed previously. Fifty-nine sites, 38 National Register-listed properties, and more than 1,000 other historic properties have been recorded within that same distance. The project area is bounded by two National Register-listed properties (AZ BB:13:76 and 626). However, if the street façade of the Downtown Motor Hotel is partially retained, little to no visual impact should occur to AZ BB:13:76 and AZ BB:13:626.

Laurie V. Slawson, Ph.D., RPA

Principal Investigator

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